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"Hear what?" I asked evasively.

"Well, I heard Martins if I ever heard them!" he replied, "and, moreover, I saw them. I looked up quickly and there were some flying across the face of the moon."

June 15, 1900, Mr. Bates, walking home from a train that reached Waterville between two and three in the morning, without having a thought of Swallows, suddenly heard them in the air above. Again it was bright moonlight.

In a flock of fifteen or twenty Robins (*Merula migratoria*) that has been about our neighborhood for the last few weeks is a handsome albino. The upper parts, except the breast, are entirely white, allowing for a tinge suggestive of not being quite clean; but the tail shows some dark feathers underneath. The breast is lighter than usual, a flesh color on the sides with a deeper shade through the center, and the bill seems very yellow in contrast to the white plumage. It is both surprising and amusing to see it run along and hop, hop, hop as every Robin does while seeking his food on the ground and to mark the twitch of tail and alarm note of *tut, tut! tut!* as it flies up to a near by tree.

While at the island of Southport, on the Maine coast, this summer from July 20 to August 17, we heard the White-winged Cross-bills (*Loxia leucoptera*) singing in a manner to which the bird books we have so far consulted do not give due credit. The song of one on the west side from the top of a spruce tree excited our admiration, but at the cape where coniferous trees abound, the chorus from a number made us think of a bird store let loose. The song seemed much richer, louder and more prolonged than that of the Goldfinch, — more like a Canary's outpour with all the calls, trills, warbles and choppings. It was given on the wing as well as from the tree-tops, and the birds were very tame, alighting on the ground near us. We heard the bird also from the steamer singing at Christmas Cove and at Pemaquid. A number of bird lovers were agreed in calling it a rarely beautiful song, and that the bird should be placed high up in the list of sweet singers. — ABBY F. C. BATES, *Waterville, Maine.*

**Ontario Notes.** — Some time ago Gulls were said to breed regularly on the islands in Lake Ontario, but for fifteen or twenty years they have deserted even such isolated spots as Pigeon Island, and it is doubtful if they breed at any point about the lake or its islands. They were said to breed commonly on islands in many of the inland lakes of the Province of Ontario, and Gull Lakes are to be found everywhere, with a tradition that gulls bred there in the past. One of the best known of these Gull Lakes is in Clarendon township, about eighty miles north of Kingston. It was said to have an island called Gull Rock on which some hundreds of birds bred. The Rev. C. J. Young and I determined to investigate the truth of this statement, and on May 30, 1901, succeeded in reaching the lake after a very rough and unpleasant trip, and discovered that Gull Rock may have furnished a foothold for one or two pairs of gulls many years ago, but no

authentic record of gulls breeding at this spot during a period of twenty or twenty-five years existed. The rock is nothing but a granite boulder some ten or twelve feet across, and Gull Lake is remarkable chiefly for the absence of gulls. In a lonely little pond called Pine Lake we found two pairs of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) breeding on small rocks (May 31). Their nests were carefully constructed of dried moss and grass, and in addition one had several pine cones imbedded in its walls.

The first nest found was about two feet and a half from the water, and was placed in a hollow in the rock. It contained three eggs almost hatched. The second nest was almost on a level with the water, and contained but one egg, quite fresh. The birds were much annoyed at our intrusion and perched on pine trees while we were photographing the nest and examining the surroundings. The fact that the egg in the second nest was fresh led us to suppose that a tragedy had overtaken the first nest, as a violent gale would certainly cause the sea to sweep the rock on which the birds had established themselves. It is more than probable that the Herring Gulls breed on the islands in many of the lonely northern lakes of Ontario.

In a former issue of 'The Auk' I reported the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) as breeding on the shores of Charleston Lake; this year I have found it breeding in a bay on Loughboro Lake, twenty miles north of Kingston, and from reports given have not the slightest doubt that it will be found at various points along the so-called Rideau Canal. — C. K. CLARKE, M. D., Kingston, Ontario.

**Additional Notes on the Birds of Okanogan (Chelan) County, Washington.** — Okanogan County as constituted at the time of the publication of the 'Preliminary List' (Auk, April, 1897, pp. 168-182) has since been divided, the northern portion retaining the name. The southern half, Chelan County, embraces the region south of the Methow divide and also the Wenatshee valley which used to belong to Kittitas County.

This change effects only a few species given in the list of 1897. The rest were recorded in what is now Chelan County. The exceptions are, *Habia melanocephala*, *Setophaga ruticilla*, and *Troglodytes ædon aztecus*.

During the summer of 1900, Prof. Lynds Jones of Oberlin, O., and myself visited Chelan County. We spent a couple of days at the foot of Lake Chelan, and were intending to put in at least four weeks in the high mountains west of the lake, paying special attention to the mountain avifauna. A disastrous camp-fire which occurred during the first week of our stay obliged us, however, to abandon our plans and to make a rather hurried exit. Our list of additions to the Chelan County records is therefore quite meagre and still to be accounted 'preliminary.'

The following new species were recorded:

**Tringa bairdii.** BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. — A single individual was seen feeding on the shore and floating ice blocks of the glacier lake on Wright's Peak. A similar bird was seen in the same situation in August, 1895; but not thoroughly identified as this one was.